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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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24247	7590	09/07/2005	EXAMINER	
TRASK BRITT P.O. BOX 2550 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110			EVANS, ANDREA HENCE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2854	

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/777,994

Applicant(s)

HIXON ET AL.

Examiner

Andrea H. Evans

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2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20, 22-31 and 33-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20, 22-31 and 33-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 February 2004 and 16 July 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

- FINAL REJECTION-

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-5,9,10,15-20, 24-29, 43 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Woodman (758491).

Referring to claim 1, Woodman teaches a portable, hand-held system for forming patterns from a sheet of material, comprising: a press (Figure 2) including first and second members (11,12) movable toward and away from one another, said first member (11) including a die retaining element (21) associated with a substantially planar uninterrupted die receiving surface (Surface of 21) thereof; and at least one die (18) securable to said first member by said die retaining element (See Page 1, Column 2, lines 49-52), said at least one die comprising a thin, substantially rigid unitary member including a plate with a planar back side (18, Examiner notes that it is inherent that the plate is a substantially rigid member. If the plate was not substantially rigid, the stamp would not work. Also, the back side of the plate is planar.) and at least one embossing element (See Figure 3, Examiner 1) continuous with a surface of said plate.

Referring to claim 2, Woodman teaches the system wherein said at least one embossing element protrudes from said surface of said plate. (See Figure 3).

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Referring to claim 3, Woodman teaches the system wherein said press includes a biasing element (14,16) for moving at least one of said first and second member toward the other of said first and second member.

Referring to claim 4, Woodman teaches the system wherein said biasing element includes a pair of pivotally (17) connected handles (14,16).

Referring to claim 5, Woodman teaches the system wherein said biasing element includes a handle (14) that moves relative to a substantially stationary base (front part of 16).

Referring to claim 9, Woodman teaches the system wherein said die retaining element mechanically secures said at least one die to said die receiving surface. (See Page 1, Column 2; lines 49-52 and Page 1, Column 2, lines 58-64).

Referring to claim 10, Woodman teaches the system wherein said second member (12) includes at least one of a supporting surface (Surface of 12) and a receiving die (12) secured thereto and oriented to oppose said die receiving surface. (See Figure 2).

Referring to claim 15, Woodman teaches a method for forming a pattern from a sheet of material, comprising: securing a planar back side of a substantially planar die (back side of 18) including a plate (18) and at least one embossing element (Examiner 1, Figure 3) continuous with a an embossing surface of said plate to a substantially planar uninterrupted die securing surface (Surface of 21) (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-52 and see Column 1, page 1, lines 46-48); and manually biasing said substantially planar die and an opposed surface located opposite the sheet toward one another by grasping handles of a hand-held embossing apparatus and moving said handles toward one another. (See page 1, Column 2, lines 80-86).

Referring to claim 16, Woodman teaches the method wherein said providing comprises securing said substantially planar die with said at least one embossing element protruding from said surface of said plate to said substantially planar die securing surface. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 17, Woodman teaches the method wherein said manually biasing comprises manually biasing said substantially planar die against a complementary embossing element including at least one recess formed therein and located correspondingly to said at least one embossing element. (See recession 19, Figure 2; See Column 2, page 1, lines 74 -86).

Referring to claim 18, Woodman teaches the method wherein said manually biasing comprises forcing a member (12) carrying said substantially planar die toward said sheet and said opposed surface. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 19, Woodman teaches the method wherein said forcing includes applying force to at least one handle (14) of a press associated with said member (12). (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 20, Woodman teaches the method wherein said forcing comprises squeezing two handle members of a hand-held press toward one another. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 24, Woodson teaches a hand-held system for forming patterns from a sheet of material, comprising: a hand-held press (Figure 2) including first and second members (11,12) movable toward and away from one another, said first member (11) including a die retaining element (21) associated with a substantially planar, substantially uninterrupted die receiving surface (surface of 21) thereof; and at least one die (18) securable to said first member (11) by said die retaining element (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-52), said at least one die comprising a thin, substantially rigid unitary member including a plate (18) with a substantially planar back side (Examiner notes that the member is

inherently substantially rigid in order for the stamp to function properly. Also, see back side of 18.) and at least one embossing element (See Figure 3, Examiner 1) continuous with an embossing surface of said plate.

Referring to claim 25, Woodson teaches the hand-held system wherein said at least one embossing element of said at least one die protrudes from said surface of said plate. (See Figure 3).

Referring to claim 26, Woodson teaches the hand-held system wherein said second member (12) includes at least one of a supporting surface (Surface of 12) and a receiving die (19) secured thereto and oriented to oppose said die receiving surface. (See Figure 3).

Referring to claim 27, Woodson teaches a method for forming a pattern from a sheet of material, comprising: securing a substantially planar back side of a substantially rigid embossing die (18; See Column 1, page 1, lines 46 – Column 2, lines 64; Examiner notes the die is inherently substantially rigid in order for the stamp to function properly.) to a substantially planar, substantially uninterrupted die receiving surface (Surface of 21); and manually biasing said embossing die against the sheet and an opposed surface located opposite the sheet with a hand-held press. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 80-86).

Referring to claim 28, Woodson teaches the method wherein said manually biasing comprises squeezing two hingedly connected members of said hand-held press toward one another. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 29, Woodson teaches the method wherein said manually biasing comprises forming the pattern so as to include at least one embossed portion. (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51).

Referring to claim 43, Woodson teaches a die for use with a portable system for forming patterns from a sheet of material, comprising: a thin, substantially rigid unitary member (Examiner notes the member is inherently substantially rigid in order for the stamp to function); including a plate (18) with a

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planar back side (see back side of 18 near 21) and an opposite patterning surface (See Examiner 1, Figure 3) and at least one embossing element (See Examiner 1, Figure 3) continuous with said patterning surface of said plate (The embossing element is on the patterning surface of the plate.) Applicant claims a chemically etched embossing element. Examiner notes that weight is given to the structure and not the process of making the structure in an apparatus claim.

Referring to claim 45, Woodson teaches the system wherein said at least one embossing element protrudes from said surface of said plate. (See Figure 3, Examiner 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6-8 and 46-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Benson (5660105).

Referring to claim 6, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein said die retaining element comprises magnetic material. Benson teaches a die retaining element that comprises magnetic material (See Column 2, line 33-40). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die retaining element comprises magnetic material to allow proper securing of the die as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 7, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field. Benson teaches the system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field. (See Element 58, Column 1, lines 66 – Column 2, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field in order to attract the plate to the retaining element for a good connection as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 8, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein said at least one die comprises steel. Benson teaches a die comprising steel (See Column 4, line 33). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die comprises steel so that the die can be magnetically attractable as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 46, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field. Benson teaches a system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field (See Element 58, Column 1, lines 66 – Column 2, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field in order to attract the plate to the retaining element for a good connection as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 47, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein each of said plate, said at least one embossing

element, and said at least one cutting edge comprises steel. Benson teaches a plate (58), embossing element, and cutting edge (edges of 22) comprises steel. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the plate, at least one embossing element, and at least one cutting edge comprises steel so that the die can be magnetically attractable as taught by Benson.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Jaffin et al (2005340).

Referring to claim 11, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein said supporting surface of said second member comprises a cushioning element. Jaffin teaches a supporting surface of a second member that comprises a cushioning element. (27, See page 2, Column 2, lines 60-75). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the supporting surface of a second member comprises a cushioning element to add support when the system is under pressure as taught by Jaffin.

6. Claims 12, 22, 23 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Kitamura et al (5733465).

Referring to claim 12, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein said at least one die further includes at least one cutting edge protruding from said surface. Kitamura teaches a system wherein at least one die further includes at least one cutting edge protruding from said surface. (See Column 3, lines 35-45). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die includes at least one cutting edge protruding from

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the surface to provide a die that can emboss and possess cutting capability as taught by Kitamura.

Referring to claim 22, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the method wherein said providing said substantially planar die comprises securing a substantially planar die further including at least one cutting edge to said die securing surface. Kitamura teaches at least one die further includes at least one cutting edge protruding from said surface. (See Column 3, lines 35-45). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die includes at least one cutting edge protruding from the surface to provide a die that can emboss and possess cutting capability as taught by Kitamura.

Referring to claims 23 and 30, Woodman teaches manually biasing (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-51). Woodman does not teach the method wherein said manually biasing comprises cutting said sheet with said at least one cutting edge. Kitamura teaches at least one die further includes at least one cutting edge protruding from said surface. (See Column 3, lines 35-45). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die includes at least one cutting edge protruding from the surface to provide a die that can emboss and possess cutting capability as taught by Kitamura. When the die with the cutting edge is applied to the device of Woodman, manually biasing will include cutting said sheet with said at least one cutting edge.

7. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Kitamura et al (5733465) and further in view of Applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA).

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Referring to claim 13, Woodman in view of Kitamura teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said at least one die further includes at least one ejection element between adjacent portions of at least one of said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge. AAPA teaches a die with an ejection element, a resilient member such as a piece of foam rubber positioned centrally within the die. (See Specification, page 4, paragraph 9). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman in view of Kitamura to include the ejection element of AAPA to prevent the cut paper from being trapped within the confines of the die as taught by AAPA. The ejection element would be between adjacent portions of at least one of said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge since AAPA states the ejection element is positioned centrally within the die and the cutting portions are located on the edge of the die.

Referring to claim 14, Woodman in view of Kitamura teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said at least one ejection element is compressible and resilient. AAPA teaches an ejection element which is compressible and resilient (See Specification, Page 4, paragraph 9). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman in view of Kitamura to provide a compressible and resilient ejection element to prevent the cut paper from being trapped within the confines of the die as taught by AAPA.

8. Claims 31,33-35,39,40, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Norton (US 37,175).

Referring to claim 31, Woodman teaches a portable, hand-held system for forming patterns from a sheet of material, comprising: a press (Figure 2) including first and second members (11,12) moveable toward and away from one another, said first member (11) including a die retaining element (21) associated with a substantially planar uninterrupted die receiving surface (surface of 21) thereof; and at least one die (18) securable to said first member by said die retaining element (See Column 2, page 1, lines 49-52), said at least one die comprising a thin, substantially rigid, unitary member including a plate (18; Examiner notes the member is inherently substantially rigid in order for the stamp to function properly.), at least one embossing element (Figure 3, Examiner 1) continuous with a front surface of said plate.

Woodman does not teach at least one cutting edge on the front surface, at least one cutting edge on said front surface, said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge protruding the same distance from said front surface. Norton teaches at least one cutting edge on the front surface, at least one cutting edge on said front surface, said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge protruding the same distance from said front surface. (See Page 1, Column 2, paragraph 2, lines 4-8, (i) and (o)). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the die of Woodman such that at least one cutting edge and said at least one embossing element protrude the same distance from the patterning surface so that the cutters can cut the design with ease as taught by Norton.

Referring to claim 33, Woodson teaches the system wherein said press includes a biasing element for moving at least one of said first and second member toward the other of said first and second member. (14,16).

Referring to claim 34, Woodson teaches the system wherein said biasing element includes a pair of pivotally connected (17) handles (14,16).

Referring to claim 35, Woodson teaches the system wherein said biasing element includes a handle (14) that moves relative to a substantially stationary base (front part of 16).

Referring to claim 39, Woodman teaches the system wherein said die retaining element mechanically secures said at least one die to said die receiving surface. (See Page 1, Column 2, lines 49-52 and Page 1, Column 2, lines 58-64).

Referring to claim 40, Woodman teaches the system wherein said second member (12) includes at least one of a supporting surface (Surface of 12) and a receiving die (12) secured thereto and oriented to oppose said die receiving surface. (See Figure 2).

Referring to claim 49, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as taught above. Woodman does not teach the die further comprising at least one cutting edge protruding from the surface. Norton teaches a die comprising at least one cutting edge (i) protruding from the surface (See Page 1, Column 2, paragraph 2, lines 4-8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the die of Woodman to include at least one cutting edge protruding from the surface so that when used the cutting edge can cut through the stamped design as taught by Norton.

Referring to claim 50, Woodman teaches all that is claimed as taught above. Woodman does not teach the die wherein said at least one cutting edge and said at least one embossing

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element protrude substantially the same distance from the patterning surface (See (i) and (o), Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the die of Woodman such that at least one cutting edge and said at least one embossing element protrude substantially the same distance from the patterning surface so that the cutters can cut the design with ease as taught by Norton.

9. Claims 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Norton and further in view of Benson (5660105).

Referring to claim 36, Woodman in view of Norton teach all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said die retaining element comprises magnetic material. Benson teaches a die retaining element that comprises magnetic material (See Column 2, line 33-40). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die retaining element comprises magnetic material to allow proper securing of the die as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 37, Woodman in view of Norton teach all that is claimed as discussed above. Woodman does not teach the system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field. Benson teaches a system wherein at least said plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field (See Element 58, Column 1, lines 66 – Column 2, line 5). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the plate comprises a material that is attracted to a magnetic field in order to attract the plate to the retaining element for a good connection as taught by Benson.

Referring to claim 38, Woodman in view of Norton teach all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said at least one die comprises steel. Benson teaches a die comprising steel (See Column 4, line 33). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the die comprises steel so that the die can be magnetically attractable as taught by Benson.

10. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Norton and further in view of Jaffin et al (2005340).

Referring to claim 41, Woodman and Norton teach all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said supporting surface of said second member comprises a cushioning element. Jaffin teaches a supporting surface of a second member that comprises a cushioning element. (27, See page 2, Column 2, lines 60-75). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman such that the supporting surface of a second member comprises a cushioning element to add support when the system is under pressure as taught by Jaffin.

11. Claims 42, 44, 48 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodman in view of Norton (US 37,175) and further in view of AAPA.

Referring to claim 42 and 44, Woodman in view of Norton teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach the system wherein said at least one ejection element is compressible and resilient. AAPA teaches an ejection element which is compressible and resilient (See Specification, Page 4, paragraph 9). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman in view of

Kitamura to provide a compressible and resilient ejection element to prevent the cut paper from being trapped within the confines of the die as taught by AAPA.

Referring to claims 48 and 51, Woodman in view of Norton teaches all that is claimed as discussed above. They do not teach at least one ejection element between adjacent portions of at least one of said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge. AAPA teaches a die with an ejection element, a resilient member such as a piece of foam rubber positioned centrally within the die. (See Specification, page 4, paragraph 9). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Woodman in view of Norton to include the ejection element of AAPA to prevent the cut paper from being trapped within the confines of the die as taught by AAPA. The ejection element would be between adjacent portions of at least one of said at least one embossing element and said at least one cutting edge since AAPA states the ejection element is positioned centrally within the die and the cutting portions are located on the edge of the die.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed 6/20/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Claims 1-20, 22-31, and 33-51 are rejected. Referring to claims 1-5,9,10,15-21 and 24-29, Applicant argues that the die retaining element of Woodman does not teach uninterrupted die receiving surfaces. However, as shown in Woodman the die receiving surface 21 is uninterrupted. Referring to claims 12,22,23 and 30, Applicant argues that Examiner uses

hindsight when combining Kitamura. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Examiner is using the teaching of the cutting edge of Kitamura.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrea H. Evans whose telephone number is (571) 272-2162. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday; 8:30a-5:30p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andrea H. Evans, ESQ

AHE



ANDREW H. HIRSHFELD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800

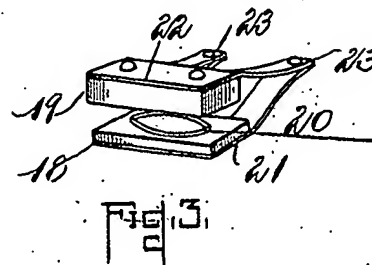
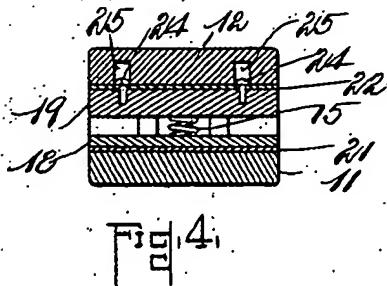
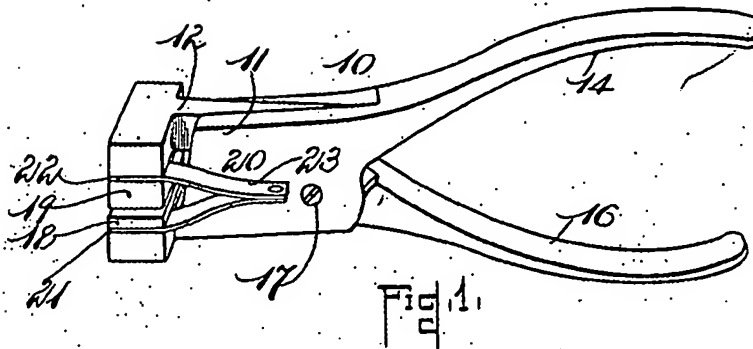
No. 758,491.

PATENTED APR. 26, 1904.

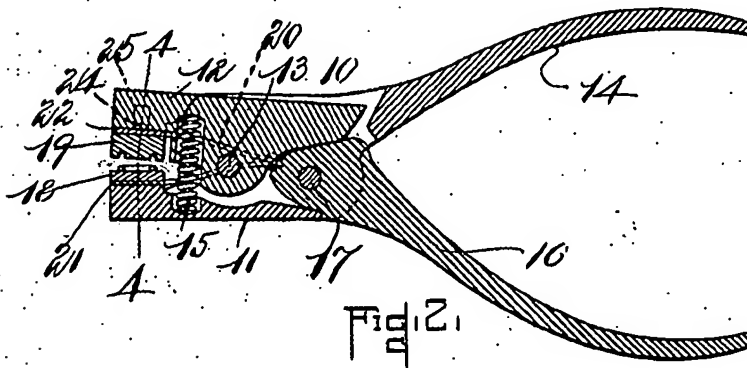
R. WOODMAN.
EMBOSSING PUNCH.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.



EXAMINER
1



Witnesses:

William H. Forrest.
Albert E. Slaney.

Inventor:

Robert Woodman,
by his Attorney Charles S. Gordon.